


TIME TABLE.	
S. & M. R. R.—Conn. & Pass. Div.	
WINTER ARRANGEMENT	
In effect Oct. 14, 1901.	
Trains Leave	
NEWPORT-NORTH—8:30 a. m.; 1:00 p. m.; 6:45 p. m.	SOUTH—12:05 a. m.; 12:55 p. m.; 4:00 p. m.; 11:25 p. m.
COVE CRY-NORTH—12:24 p. m.; 6:10 p. m.	SOUTH—7:10 a. m.; 4:10 p. m.
BARTON LANDING—NORTH—4:45 a. m.; 8:05 a. m.; 12:15 p. m.; 5:10 p. m.; 8:05 p. m.	SOUTH—12:05 a. m.; 12:55 p. m.; 4:00 p. m.; 11:25 p. m.
BARTON-NORTH—4:45 a. m.; 8:05 a. m.; 12:15 p. m.; 5:10 p. m.; 8:05 p. m.	SOUTH—12:05 a. m.; 12:55 p. m.; 4:00 p. m.; 11:25 p. m.
SOUTH BARTON-NORTH—11:55 a. m.; 5:35 p. m.	SOUTH—12:05 a. m.; 12:55 p. m.; 4:00 p. m.; 11:25 p. m.
WENT BUREK-NORTH—8:57 a. m.; 11:30 a. m.; 4:05 p. m.; 6:15 p. m.	SOUTH—12:05 a. m.; 12:55 p. m.; 4:00 p. m.; 11:25 p. m.
CYNDONVILLE-NORTH—8:20 a. m.; 3:01 p. m.; 11:12 p. m.	SOUTH—12:05 a. m.; 12:55 p. m.; 4:00 p. m.; 11:25 p. m.
ST. JOHN'SBURY-NORTH—8:02 a. m.; 3:01 p. m.; 11:12 p. m.	SOUTH—12:05 a. m.; 12:55 p. m.; 4:00 p. m.; 11:25 p. m.
ST. JOHN'SBURY-NORTH—8:02 a. m.; 3:01 p. m.; 11:12 p. m.	SOUTH—12:05 a. m.; 12:55 p. m.; 4:00 p. m.; 11:25 p. m.

ST. J. & L. C. R. R.	
WINTER ARRANGEMENT	
In effect Oct. 14, 1901.	
HARDWICK—West—8:25 a. m.; 5:37 p. m.	East—10:33 a. m.; 7:42 p. m.
EAST HARDWICK—West—8:16 a. m.; 5:28 p. m.	East—10:24 a. m.; 7:32 p. m.
GREENSBORO—West—8:08 a. m.; 5:20 p. m.	East—10:16 a. m.; 7:24 p. m.
ST. JOHN'SBURY—West—8:00 a. m.; 5:12 p. m.	East—10:08 a. m.; 7:16 p. m.

DYSPEPSIA

"For six years I was a victim of dyspepsia in its worst form. I could eat nothing but milk toast, and at times my stomach would not retain and digest even that. Last March I began taking **CASCARETS**, and since then I have steadily improved, until I am as well as I ever was in my life."

—DAVID H. MURPHY, Newark, O.



CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good. Never Sickens, Weakens, or Grips. 10c, 25c, 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Selling Remedies Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York, St. L.

NO-TO-BAG Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to **CURE** Tobacco Habit.

THE PEOPLE KNEW HIM.

(Benson's Plaster is Pain's Master.)

George Washington made and sold flour, and every barrel of flour in the market bore the name of "G. Washington, Mount Vernon," sold without delay. No question was ever raised as to quality or weight.

Benson's Plaster is sold on its reputation everywhere. All the buyers want to be certain of it is that the plaster offered him is not a cheap imitation, and not a worthless imitation of it or substitute for it.

A plaster is the best form of external remedy, and Benson's is the best plaster; 5,000 physicians and druggists, and a multitude of people no man can number, have settled that. "You can trust it," they say.

Coughs, colds, lumbago, muscular stiffness and rheumatism, troubles of the head and limbs, influenza or grip, twinges, and all other diseases open to external treatment, can at once be relieved and cured by Benson's Plaster.

Do not assume that Belladonna, Capsicum, or other heating plasters are "just as good" as Benson's. They are vastly inferior—No other plaster is as good as Benson's.

In competition with the best-known plaster of Europe and America, Benson's has received **fifty-five highest awards**.

For sale by all druggists or we will prepay postage on any number ordered in the United States, on receipt of 25c. each.

Seabury & Johnson, Mfg. Chemists, N.Y.



EUREKA HARNESS OIL

Pain and sweat have no effect on harness treated with Eureka Harness Oil. It resists the damp, keeps the leather soft and pliable, stretches do not break. No rough surface to chafe and cut. The harness not only keeps looking like new, but wears twice as long by the use of Eureka Harness Oil.

Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes. Made by Standard Oil Company.

Rather Risky.

Why take the risk of letting a cough or cold hang on all winter until it brings on serious lung trouble, possibly consumption. Down's Elixir has been curing coughs, colds, whooping cough, and even consumption for 70 years. No medicine has had so remarkable a history, or cured so many pulmonary diseases. Get it at any drug store.

Your money back if it does not cure.

Special Inducement

To New Subscribers.

The Monitor from now until January 1, 1902. 15 cents.

THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

Continued from last week.

Several of the South American republics erected buildings in which to make their display. Mexico had her building well filled with the various products of the country, and also was represented in many of the other departments. Chile made an especially fine display in her building. The exhibits made by other republics were very good.

Many of the states had erected buildings but they were nearly all used for the entertainment. The New England states, with the exception of Massachusetts, erected a building together. The writer visited the Vermont room and found among the photographs there some very poor views of Barton, Crystal Lake and Willoughby Lake. New York put up a building which was to be permanent. It was built of marble and was a very handsome structure. In it was a fine display of statuary and paintings.

In another section of the grounds there were model dairy barns and places where stock could be seen. The splendid animals shown there could not help but interest Vermont farmers. The Grange society had a building in which the people were very pleasantly entertained.

Before leaving this we must say just a word about the Midway. This was the noisiest place on the grounds. It was all on one street and was a grand circus from beginning to end. The different shows were so numerous that it cost a small fortune to visit them all. While not highly educational they afforded sport for the people and were apparently well patronized.

The exposition closed at midnight of Nov. 2nd, when Pres. John G. Milburn pressed the electric button and the lights of the famous electric tower were shut off for the last time. Buglers stationed in the tower sounded "Taps" and the exposition was over. From a financial standpoint it was not a success as there will be a loss of between three and four millions of dollars; but the people who have attended have been well pleased. The total attendance was about 5,000,000. The stock holders do not complain as they think the city has been greatly benefited by the exposition, as they estimate that the visitors have left fully \$50,000,000 in the city. The assault upon the president greatly effected the exposition receipts as there was a large decrease in the attendance immediately after that and the grounds were closed to visitors for three days. While we shall undoubtedly see larger expositions in the years to come it will be some time before another electrical illumination will equal that of Buffalo. The abundance of power was well utilized to give the grounds the most beautiful appearance possible. The beautiful manner in which the fountains were lighted, and the fountains of colored lights which were shown in the evening when the fireworks were given were of interest to all. Its close proximity to Niagara Falls enabled the association to make a display which will hardly be equalled for some time.

The exposition has served to bring the countries of North and South America more closely in touch with each other and should be of great benefit in promoting the trade relations between this country and the South American republics. It has given the various states of the Union an opportunity to display their productions to the best possible advantage and while the cost has been considerable the benefits derived should be proportionately great. It has also been a grand thing from an educational standpoint. It has been a great object lesson to the millions who have visited it, and has given many new ideas regarding the wonderful resources of the United States, and also of the republics south of us. In closing this article on the exposition we would say to the young people to plan to attend the fair at St. Louis in 1903. The expense need not be very great and you will feel well satisfied even if you are obliged to deprive yourselves of some wished for luxuries in order to make the trip. In our next and last article we will give a brief account of our visit to Niagara Falls.

To be continued.

and that to open the subject would have a disquieting effect on business that would more than offset any good that might be accomplished. Maj. Steele, another member of the committee, has seen the president and states that in his judgment "any tariff tinkering would be most injudicious." So far as I have been able to learn this is the almost unanimous opinion of the republican members with the exception of a few, who, like Representative Babcock, have mistaken a local sentiment for a national opinion.

Senator Hanna, who came to Washington on Friday and called at the White House for the first time since Mr. Roosevelt's succession to the presidency, expresses the belief that there is no occasion to revise the present law and the people would seriously disapprove such action on the part of congress. Senator Platt concurs with Senator Hanna and Senator Depew says, "Reciprocity is impractical and tariff tinkering not to be thought of." In view of these decided opinions on the part of the leaders of his party it is not believed that the president will make any recommendations to the contrary. Whatever his private views may have been, Mr. Roosevelt is too level-headed to consider himself in as good a position to judge of the wishes of the people as are their representatives from all over the country.

The president has, by his appointment of Robert G. Houston as collector of the port of Wilmington, practically defined his position towards the J. Edward Addicks faction in Delaware. It will be remembered that Mr. Addicks has been the means of curtailing the senatorial representation of his state for a number of years. He is not sufficiently influential to secure the senatorial election himself, and his contention has merely operated to prolong a deadlock which has made the election of a republican senator from that state impossible. Mr. Houston is a prominent anti-Addicks leader, is chairman of the Sussex county republican committee, and has the warm support of Representative Ball, the only congressional representative of Delaware at the present time. The president recently appointed a postmaster at Wilmington who was unfriendly to Mr. Addicks and with this new appointment it is predicted that Addicks' power will soon be so weakened that Delaware will be able to send her full quota to congress.

It has been given out that the president has decided not to re-appoint Gov. Jenkins, of Oklahoma, who received his commission from President McKinley last summer. There have been charges made against Jenkins at the White House to the effect that his relations with certain contractors, who have been engaged in the construction of some public works, were not all that could be desired. With characteristic fairness, Mr. Roosevelt gave Mr. Jenkins an opportunity to defend himself against his accusers, but, as he has heard nothing from the governor, he will probably appoint his successor at an early date. I am told at the White House that the president has no intention of appointing Zach Mulhall, but it is rumored that the appointment will go to a former Rough Rider.

The large number of federal appointments to be made before the reassembling of congress is occupying a great deal of the president's time, as he is most careful and painstaking in his selections. The judgeship in Virginia is attracting a good deal of attention at the present time and it is thought probable that Col. Hoge, who made such an excellent showing in the race for the governorship, may be selected.

One of the objects that brought Senator Hanna to Washington this week was his well known devotion to the memory of Wm. McKinley. The senator is intensely interested in the progress of the William McKinley Memorial association, and believes that the Memorial Arch association should unite with the former and the combined forces of the two be directed to the erection of a suitable monument in Canton, and that accomplished, take up the erection of the memorial arch in the national capital. He considers that the plans of the Arch association are upon too large a scale. He has had several conferences with the leaders of that association but has not received much encouragement on his proposition for an amalgamation.

Every government employee who had a vote in New York State, from the president down to the laborers in the departments, and the White House steward, went home to vote, and the result of the elections there and elsewhere, has been the constant topic of conversation since. The selection of Mr. Seth Low to be mayor of Greater New York is regarded by Washington republicans, not only as a vote of confidence in the capability and integrity of the republican party, but as an endorsement of the policy which has led that party to place in its foremost ranks, young men permeated with all the fire and energy of youth, men of whom the president is the ideal type, and Seth Low and Gov. Odell scarcely less so.

Mr. Low evidently intends to model

his administration after the lines laid down by President Roosevelt, for, before leaving for Great Barrington, where he went to rest immediately after the election, he said, "I shall make no appointments on the ground of patronage. I have made no pledges. I shall name my appointees simply on the ground of fitness for the position."

Gov. Stone, of Pennsylvania, who came over to see the president immediately after the election, says, "The elections were a complete vindication of republican policies. Nobody in Pennsylvania takes the democratic party as a serious proposition. The charges of corruption in state and city government are untrue. Philadelphia is one of the best governed cities in the United States and everybody knows it."

Washington republicans are indignant over the situation in Maryland and declare it is an example of the length to which the democrats will carry things when permitted to do so. They have the control of the machine and will probably be able to control the legislature, irrespective of how the people voted, but there is every reason to believe that the next time the people have an opportunity to express their wishes at the polls that they will do so in such certain tones that no amount of corruption will prevent democratic defeat.

INWARD AND OUTWARD.

The inward effects of humors are worse than the outward. They weaken all the organs, inflame the mucous membrane, cause catarrhal troubles, and endanger the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla eradicates all humors and cures all their effects. It's the great alternative and tonic medicine whose merit has been everywhere established. Accept no substitute.

DANGERS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Judge Ross, in his address before the State Bar Association recently, brought out in a rather impressive way some truths which although sadly familiar are apt to be neglected.

Judge Ross thought for one thing that "every person convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment in the State prison or house of correction, should be forever deprived of the right of suffrage by the constitution of the State." He is undoubtedly right in this. The sloppy sentimentality which has given the convicted felon an equal right of suffrage with the honorable Vermontor, has worked disastrously, both practically and morally. Judge Ross's suggestion ought to be carried into effect.

That electors who neglect to exercise their right and duty should be punished is a question that has been under active debate for a number of years. On this point Judge Ross says: "The elective franchise imposes a duty, as well as confers a right. No man should long enjoy the right, who neglects to discharge the duty. Hence, there should be a law providing that voting for national, state and county officers, and for town representative, should be by check list, and if any person whose name is on the check list, neglects to vote for a specified time, for example, one or two years, his name shall be stricken from the check list, and shall not be restored until five years or other specified period has elapsed, unless he can satisfy the board of civil authority that during the specified period, he was unable to exercise the right by reason of sickness or of necessary absence from his home. Such a law would tend to enforce a discharge of this duty, and remove the claimed necessity for candidates to expend money to bring in voters, or to pay them for their time and expenses for coming in. All such payments partake of the nature of mild bribes and tend to cheapen and degrade the right."

The use of money in elections by individuals and corporations is a much-mooted question. To prevent it, Judge Ross favors a modification of the Corrupt Practice act of England, and goes on to ask these rather pointed questions:

Why should a candidate hire agents or attorneys to go through his district, canvassing the voters and trying to induce them to vote for him? Are such votes given on his merits, or because of his money? What chance has the worthy poor candidate in such a canvass? All agreements between different candidates by which they are mutually to help each other and influence their followers each to vote for the other, should be deemed corrupt. The individual voters in such event are not left to their inclinations and choice in casting their test. Besides, such agreements foster the creation of political rings, led by machine bosses, for the control and distribution of all offices among a favored few.

Finally, caucus reform is one of the imperative needs of the day, according to Judge Ross. He says:

Let the primary caucuses be surrounded by the same safeguards which are thrown around elections, and the nominations be made by the voters in the primary caucuses. Under the present law, the nomination of candidates is often equivalent to their election. Yet no safeguards are placed around the making of nominations. With a law regulating nominations and requiring them to be made directly through the votes of electors cast in the primary caucuses, warned and controlled by a law similar to the one recently enacted in Minnesota, the elections will be directly in the control of the voters, and the danger arising from political ring and machine bosses will be eliminated or greatly lessened.

This, too, is sound and practical, and our public service and public morale would be greatly improved by its adoption.—Burlington News.

IRRITABLE WOMEN

Should be Pitied — Not Blamed — Men Don't Understand How They Suffer When They Cry, "Oh, Don't Speak to Me."

All manner of extravagant expressions are possible when a woman's nerves are overwrought.

The spasm at the top of the wind pipe or bronchial tubes, "ball rising in the throat," violent beating of the heart, laughing and crying by turns, muscular spasms (throwing the arms about, frightened by the most insignificant occurrences)—are all symptoms of a hysterical condition and serious derangement of the female organs.

Any female complaint may produce hysterics, which must be regarded as a symptom only. The cause, however, yields quickly to **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, which acts at once upon the organ afflicted and the nerve centres, dispelling effectually all those distressing symptoms.



Mrs. Lewis Says: "I Feel Like a New Person, Physically and Mentally."

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish to speak a good word for **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**. For years I had ovarian trouble and suffered everything from nervousness, severe headache, and pain in back and abdomen. I had consulted different physicians, but decided to try your medicine, and I soon found it was giving me much relief. I continued its use and now am feeling like a new person, physically and mentally, and am glad to add one more testimonial to the value of your remedy."—Mrs. M. H. Lewis, 2108 Valentine Ave., Trenton, New York, N.Y.

Writing to Mrs. Pinkham is the quickest and surest way to get the right advice about all female troubles. Her address is Lynn, Mass. She advises women free. Following is an instance:

Mrs. Haven's First Letter to Mrs. Pinkham.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I would like your advice in regard to my troubles. I suffer every month at time of menstruation, and flow so much, and for so long that I become very weak, also get very dizzy. I am troubled with a discharge before and after menses, have pains in ovaries so bad sometimes that I can hardly get around, have sore feeling in lower part of bowels, pain in back, bearing-down feeling, a desire to pass urine frequently, with pains in passing it; have leucorrhoea, headache, fainting spells, and sometimes have hysteria. My blood is not in good condition. Hoping to hear from you, I am, Mrs. EMMA HAVEN, 2508 South Ave., Council Bluffs, Iowa." (June 3, 1899.)

Mrs. Haven's Second Letter.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish to express my gratitude for what you have done for me. I suffered for four years with womb troubles. Every month I flowed very badly. I got so bad that I could hardly do my work. Was obliged to sit or lie down most of the time. I doctored for a long time, but obtained no relief. I began using your remedies—**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, Blood Purifier, Sensitive Wash and Liver Pills—and now feel like a new woman."—Mrs. EMMA HAVEN, 2508 South Ave., Council Bluffs, Iowa. (Feb. 1, 1900.)

\$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, \$5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission.

Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

YOUR CLOTHING DOLLARS

Will go farther at our store than at any other, and will give you better returns on the investment. A look at our goods will show you that this is the place to buy your clothing this season. We mention just a few of the many good things we are selling.

North Star Fur Coats.

The fur coat par excellence. Every garment warranted.

Top Coats and Ulsters.

All the new styles in overcoats and ulsters. We have the yoke coats which are so popular this year. A fine line of Raglans, Rain Coats and Reefers for men, youths and boys.

Suits.

Our stock of suits was never so large as this season. If you need a new suit you should see our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Underwear and Hosiery.

Underwear and hosiery in great variety. All sizes and in a wide range of prices.

Gloves and Mittens.

Heavy mocha gloves and mittens, pontic mittens, etc. A good work glove for a little money.

Reversible Coats.

Reversible coats and vests. Corduroy one side and leather or waterproof cloth the other. Just the thing for teamsters and lumbermen.

A new line of Winter Caps just in. Ask to see them.

J. F. BATCHELDER,

BARTON, VT.

KENDALL'S SPAIN CURE

Used it 20 Years.

Gov. Kass, Feb. 7th, 1890.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Gentlemen:—I have used your **Kendall's Spain Cure** ever since I was a child. It has cured me of every ailment, and I can say that it is the best medicine I ever used.

Yours, Wm. D. CALDER.

Never Failed.

Boston, Mass., Apr. 2nd, 1890.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Gentlemen:—I have used your **Kendall's Spain Cure** ever since I was a child. It has cured me of every ailment, and I can say that it is the best medicine I ever used.

Yours, J. M. KELLY.

THE OLD RELIABLE

And Most Successful Remedy Ever Discovered for Spavins, Ringbones, Splints and all Lameness.

This is the unqualified experience of thousands of horsemen and others in this and other countries and there is no reason why you should not share in these benefits. Just read what the above people say about "Kendall's." Write to them for your own satisfaction.

In addition to being the best stable remedy known, it is unequalled as a liniment for household and family use. Sold generally by all druggists. Price \$1; six bottles for \$5. We mail valuable book, "A Treatise on the Horse," profusely illustrated, free upon request.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Enosburg Falls, Vt.